

II. *On a small collection of Languriidæ from Assam, with descriptions of two new species.* By the Rev. W. W. FOWLER, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

[Read February 3rd, 1886.]

SOME time ago I received a small collection of *Languriidæ* from Mr. G. Lewis, chiefly taken in Assam; among them are several specimens of *Tetralanguria pyramidata* and one specimen of *Pachylanguria collaris*; with regard to this latter insect it may be remarked that, through a misprint in Crotch's revision of the *Erotylidæ* (Cist. Ent. i. 377), the length is printed 3 lin. instead of 8 lin.; there is also a single specimen very closely allied to *Languriosoma Mouhoti*, but with rather stronger punctuation than in Crotch's type, which I compared with it; I believe, however, that it is this species; *Languria scutellata*, Crotch, is represented by two or three specimens; this species appears to be identical with *L. nigrina*, Wied.; one of the specimens apparently belongs to the variety "*omnino obscure rufa, vel elytris leviter fusco-virentibus*," which is mentioned by Von Harold in his paper on the group (Mittheil. d. Munchener. Ent. Ver. 1879, p. 81); one new species of *Languria*, represented by two examples, is described below; the most interesting part of the collection, however, consists of three specimens of *Doubledaya*, one male and two females, which unfortunately are more or less immature or imperfect; one female is 21—22 mm. long, the other 13—14 mm., while the length of the male is only a little over 10 mm.; I believe, however, that they all belong to the same species; and as the larger female is in fair condition, and the male perfect, although slightly immature, I have ventured to describe it. There is in the collection another male of a species of *Doubledaya* (length 15 mm.) from the Andaman Islands, but it is so immature that it cannot be described, although apparently a new species.

Languria Assamensis, n. s.

Nigra, nitida, capite prothoraceque rufis, antennis et pedibus nigris; capite parcius subtiliter punctato, oculis prominulis antennis modicis, clava 4-articulata; prothorace sat convexo, tenuiter marginato, lateribus leviter rotundatis, ante basim sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis, prominentibus, basi ad medium valde depressa, depressione fortiter punctata, et utrinque lineola longitudinali terminata; scutello sat magno, nigro; elytris humeris distinctis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis punctatis, apicibus subrotundatis; abdomine ad majorem partem glabro, segmento ultimo dense et fortissime punctato. Long. 10—11 mm.

Black, very shiny, head and prothorax clear red; head very diffusely punctured, eyes rather prominent; antennæ black, with four-jointed club, the 8th joint considerably narrower than the succeeding; prothorax almost smooth, very feebly punctured on disc, sides gradually and not strongly rounded, sinuate before posterior angles, which are acute and prominent, base with a very strong depressed and punctured furrow, terminated on each side by a short longitudinal stria; elytra with rows of rather strong and close punctures set in rather shallow striæ, interstices with rows of fine punctures, apices subtruncate; legs shining black; abdomen mostly smooth, last segment very strongly and closely punctured.

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Doubledaya varians, n. s.

Ænea vel viridi-ænea, prothorace rufo, ad medium metallico; prothorace latitudine dimidio longiori, lateribus leviter rotundatis, ad basim sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis, prominentibus, stria brevi longitudinali utrinque ad basin instructo; scutello sat magno postice acuminato; elytris elongatis, ordinibus punctorum magnorum seriatim dispositis, fortiter transversim rugosis, interstitiis seriatim punctatis, apicibus obtusis, elevatis; pedibus longis, tarsis dilatatis. Long. 21—22 mm, ♀.

Mas duplo-minor, capite latiori, antennis tertioribus, clava triarticulata, prothorace subquadrato latitudine vix longiori. Long. 10—11 mm.

Greenish brassy, prothorax red, with a central fascia metallic; thorax much longer than broad, with the sides slightly rounded, sinuate before base, posterior angles acute and prominent, disc almost impunctate, except for a few scattered punctures on each side of the dorsal furrow, which is shallow, and terminates in a depression at base; on each side of the base there is a short longitudinal stria; scutellum rather large, almost pentagonal,

acuminate behind; elytra broader at base, with rows of strong punctures, very strongly transversely rugose, interstices with single rows of small punctures, margins continued very plainly along shoulders to scutellum, apices subtruncate, with the exterior extremities bluntly elevated; legs long, tarsi strongly dilated.

Male much smaller; head broad, antennæ slender, with three-jointed club; thorax subquadrate, unicolorous, slightly longer than broad, with no central furrow, but with plain short longitudinal striæ at base.

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I am rather doubtful regarding this species, as the male is so much smaller than the female that I should hardly have united them, had it not been for the smaller female referred to above, which, apart from its immaturity, appears to be structurally identical with the larger one.

In a paper on the group (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1885, Part iii., p. 386) I have named a species *Languria femoralis*; I find, however, that this name has been preoccupied by Motschulsky for a North American species. I therefore propose to alter my name to *L. nigroænea*. In the same paper (p. 382) I have said that in *Goniolanguria* the clypeus has a strong V-shaped emargination; this is very plain in some specimens, but I have since found that it is not constant in all; I believe that it is sexual, and is found in the female only.

Since writing the above, I find that Von Harold (*l. c.*, p. 81) considers *L. scutellata*, Crotch, as identical with *L. nigrina*, Wied. I had arrived at this conclusion from an examination of Mr. Crotch's specimens at Cambridge.